

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Christian Thomas Shultz House

Winston-Salem vicinity, Forsyth County, FY0646, Listed 12/16/2005
Nomination by Laura A. W. Phillips
Photographs by Laura A. W. Phillips, December 2004

See photo at the end of the nomination

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Shultz, Christian Thomas, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 3960 Walnut Hills Drive N/A not for publication

city or town Winston-Salem vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Forsyth code 067 Zip code 27106

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Crow 10/25/05
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Shultz, Christian Thomas, House

Name of Property

Forsyth Co., NC

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/V" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

DOMESTIC/secondary structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Hall-and-parlor plan log house

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Wood

roof Metal

other Brick

Wood

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark 'x' in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1830, late 1860s

Significant Dates

ca. 1830, late 1860s

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of repository:

Shultz, Christian Thomas, House

Name of Property

Forsyth Co., NC

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 1.3

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1,7	559000	3999680
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laura A. W. Phillips, Architectural Historian

organization _____ date March 10, 2005

street & number 637 N. Spring Street telephone 336/727-1968

City or town Winston-Salem state NC Zip code 36606

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Schwarz Family, L.L.C. %Capt. Ira N. and Annie H. Schwarz

street & number 3956 Walnut Hills Drive telephone 336/924-9325

City or town Winston-Salem state NC Zip code 27106

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Forsyth County, North Carolina

DESCRIPTION

Materials

Foundation: Concrete

Summary and Setting

The ca. 1830 Christian Thomas Shultz House is located in west central Forsyth County just outside the Winston-Salem city limits. Although the area in which the Shultz House stands has seen heavy residential development in recent years, the wooded landscape and fewer houses of Walnut Hills Drive provide it with a more rural atmosphere. Set approximately eighty feet back from the road, the Shultz House stands on a small rise and faces the road to the northeast. The property consists of a tract of around 1.3 acres. In addition to the two-story log Shultz House, which stands near the southeast boundary, the property also contains a late 1860s log smokehouse southeast of the house and a storage shed northwest of the house next to the road. East of the house, an unpaved driveway encircles several trees, while a lane in front of the house diverges from the road and leads northwestward to the storage shed. The house is surrounded by trees—several large cedars as well as holly, magnolia, dogwood, fir, maple, and walnut trees. A boxwood-lined walk leads to the front entrance; additional boxwoods are northwest of the house. Other than a few scattered trees, the remainder of the tract, primarily west of the house, consists of a grassy lawn.

House

Contributing building

The Christian Thomas Shultz House is a ca. 1830 two-story log dwelling with a one-story frame rear ell added ca. 1945. The original house probably never was intended to have exposed logs. A pre-1945 photograph shows it sheathed with weatherboards, while a separate one-story log kitchen (no longer standing) set perpendicular to the south (rear) corner of the house retained its exposed-log exterior. When the ell was built, the original house was sheathed with German siding. The ell is sheathed primarily with weatherboards, but German siding is used for the ell's gable ends and for the shed room at the juncture of the house and the ell. The log house has a rubble-stone foundation; the foundation of the ell consists of stuccoed concrete blocks. Both the log house and the ell have gable roofs covered with standing-seam metal. The log house roof has a boxed cornice across front and rear.

The exterior of the log house exhibits a pair of exterior gable-end chimneys with single stepped shoulders and Flemish-bond brickwork. The tops of the stacks were re-built ca. 1924, and copper hoods were added in recent years. Although the three-bay facade has a pair of symmetrically-positioned six-

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over-six sash windows with plain surrounds on both levels, the off-center front door renders it asymmetrical. The door, itself, is an enigma. The design of the door, with its three, small, stepped windows in the upper third, clearly is of mid-1940s vintage or later. However, the vertical-board construction of the door with, on the interior, a plain surround with beaded outer and inner edges and mitered corners, suggests that it may be a modernized early-nineteenth-century batten door. The front door and its flanking windows are sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that dates from ca. 1945. The porch first had ironwork posts, but these were replaced with the present plain wood posts after 1979. Family tradition asserts that originally the house had no porch. The southeast elevation of the house is plain, except for a six-over-six sash first-floor window immediately northeast of the chimney and a small, four-light attic window just northeast of the chimney stack. The rear elevation has two six-over-six sash windows on the second floor. A one-story shed room and the one-story rear ell obscure the first story of the rear elevation. A pre-1945 photograph shows that the rear elevation had an off-center door and two flanking windows, a mirror image of the facade. The northwest elevation of the log house originally had only one small four-light attic window just northeast of the chimney stack. A first-floor, six-over-one sash window southwest of the chimney was added when the rear ell was built and the northwest window of the rear elevation of the house was converted to a door to the ell.

The first-floor interior of the log house exhibits a traditional hall-and-parlor plan, with the two rooms separated by a vertical-board partition. The front door enters the larger of the two rooms, now used as a living room. The smaller southeast room is currently used as a bedroom. Originally the log walls of the first floor were exposed, but during the ca. 1945 remodeling they were flush-sheathed with vertical boards, and a chair rail was added. An exposed summer beam runs across the entire width of the first floor, from northwest to southeast, supporting the exposed ceiling joists. The southeast room retains its original large fireplace mantel that is Georgian in design but Federal in weight. Its simple design has a narrow shelf, two shallow recessed panels forming the frieze, and a broad, segmental arch with beaded edge that outlines the segmental-arched fireplace opening. The date of a later bracketed shelf that runs across most of the frieze is not known. The mantel in the northwest room was rebuilt during the ca. 1945 remodeling due to the moving of the corner stair that originally cut across part of it. This fireplace retains a broad, segmental-arched opening but has a simple post-and-lintel mantel. When the rear ell was built ca. 1945, the rear window in the northwest room was converted to a doorway that provided access to the ell. The original rear doorway remains, now opening to the ell porch, but the door itself has been removed. A door at the rear of the partition wall between the two downstairs rooms opens to the enclosed stair which, since its move, rises from southwest to northeast along the southeast side of the partition wall, taking space from the southeast room. The doors to the stair, to a small closet beneath the northeast end of the stair, in the center of the partition wall between the two rooms, and from the southeast room to the rear shed bathroom are all identical with two large panels (upper and lower) and a plain surround with mitered corners. A small closet projecting into the southeast room next to the foot of the enclosed stair has a five-panel door.

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The second floor of the Shultz House was originally one large room with exposed, whitewashed logs and an exposed, central summer beam running the width of the entire space and supporting the exposed ceiling joists. These features remain the same, except that the single room has been divided into two. At the top of the stair to the second floor, a railing with plain balusters and a molded handrail with a beaded lower edge may have been reused from the original location of the stair. A ladder stair providing access to the attic rises along the northwest wall of the second floor from the front wall to the summer beam. During the ca. 1945 remodeling of the house, a horizontal-board partition wall was built just southeast of the stair to the second floor, thereby creating two rooms where there had been one. Three closets were also built. Two are along the partition wall—one at the front, northeast, end and one at the rear, southwest, end—with both accessed by five-panel doors from the southeast room. The third closet, immediately northwest of the stair, abuts the rear of the southwest closet and is accessed by a two-panel door (like those on the first floor) from the northwest room. All three closets are sheathed in horizontal flush boarding. Neither room on the second floor has a fireplace, though a flue for a wood stove was added to the southeast wall of the southeast room in the late 1960s.

At the head of the ladder stair leading to the attic, a rectangular section of the second-floor ceiling/attic floor between the northwesternmost joist and the log end wall is cut and hinged on the southeast side so that it can be raised to provide access to the attic. The attic is unfinished, revealing traditional Germanic framing. A common rafter system, with no ridge pole but with rafters pegged together at the top, supports the roof. Collar beams at the center and ends of the attic form trusses that are mortised and tenoned into vertical supports at either end. Through a mortise in the tops of these vertical supports—just beneath the collar beams—run full-length purlins (one on each side of the attic) that support the rafters. Diagonal braces that are mortised and tenoned into the sides of the vertical supports and bottoms of the purlins add further support to the purlins. Stored in the attic is an early-nineteenth-century batten door. Composed of wide vertical boards with beaded edges, it has a wrought-iron Suffolk thumb latch and, on the back side, battens dovetailed into the door. Presumably it was used originally in the house, probably as the front or rear door, but this is not certain.

The ca. 1945 rear ell projects several feet beyond the northwest (side) elevation of the original log house. A screened entrance-bay porch projects from the rear half of this elevation. The front half has a pair of six-over-one sash windows. Brick steps lead to the porch entrance from the southwest side. The rear of the ell has a pair of small six-over-one sash windows centered under the roof gable and a single four-light window that lights a shed room, covered by the extended ell roof, near the southeast end of the elevation. Projecting from the northwest end of the ell's rear elevation is a low, gabled entrance with a five-panel door that leads to the concrete-block basement beneath the ell. The southeast elevation of the ell is lined with a porch, now partially enclosed by a row of four six-over-six sash windows, with an enclosed room at the rear end. Between the enclosed room and the row of windows, brick steps lead to the French-door entrance to the enclosed porch. Extending southeast from the ell nearly to the south corner of the house is a shed room with a single, small, six-over-six sash window on

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the end.

Two doorways lead from the living room of the log house to the ell. The northwesternmost doorway, originally a window, leads to the ell dining room. Southwest of the dining room is the kitchen. A glass-and-wood-paneled door leads from the kitchen to the screened entrance porch on the northwest side of the ell. The southeasternmost doorway from the living room, originally the rear door of the house, leads to the enclosed ell porch. Southwest of the enclosed porch is the laundry room, entered from the kitchen. The interior walls of the ell are wood sheathed and the ceiling is beaded board. Behind the first-floor bedroom of the house, in the rear shed room, is a small bathroom, entered by doors from the bedroom and from the enclosed ell porch. The rear log wall of the house remains exposed in the bathroom.

Smokehouse

Contributing building

Southeast of the house, near the property line, is a late 1860s log smokehouse. Family tradition claims that the logs for the smokehouse were originally cut in preparation for a house to be built by Junius Shultz, son of Christian Thomas Shultz. However, before the house could be built, Junius departed to serve in the Civil War. He died in battle in 1862. Subsequently, some of the logs were used to build the smokehouse. Restored in recent years, it has a fieldstone foundation, V-notched logs with chinking, and board-and-batten gable ends. Typical of nineteenth-century smokehouses in piedmont North Carolina, the metal-shingle-sheathed gable roof extends well beyond the front (northwest) wall and batten-door entrance of the smokehouse.

Storage shed

Noncontributing building

Northwest of the house is a frame storage shed, built as a garage in the 1940s and enlarged in the last decade. The northeast (rear) elevation has vertical board-and-batten siding; the other elevations are weatherboarded. The southwest (front) elevation of the storage shed has three open bays—a center bay with a metal-shingle-sheathed gable roof and flanking flat-roofed sheds.

Integrity

The Christian Thomas Shultz House is well preserved and in good condition. Although the house was altered in the mid 1940s, it retains a surprising number of original features that reveal its ca. 1830 construction date and Germanic heritage. Also surprising, the remodeling that took place in the log house in the 1940s reflects a continuity of design resulting from the persistence of traditional

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building form and detail through multiple generations of the same family. The house remains on its original site, and although the present property is only a fraction of its size when the house was built, it still retains a strong rural feel. Thus, the house retains historic integrity in terms of its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

In 1753 a group of Moravians—an eastern European Protestant sect then living in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania—began settlement of their newly-purchased tract of nearly 100,000 acres, which they called Wachovia, in the heart of what is now Forsyth County, North Carolina. Their first settlement, Bethabara, was intended as a temporary community while they planned their principal congregation town. The settlement of an agriculture-based community, Bethania, followed in 1759 around three miles northwest of Bethabara. In 1766 the Moravians finally established their primary, trade-oriented, town of Salem in the center of Wachovia. The Moravians flourished in their new settlements, imprinting Wachovia with a distinctive, Germanic-based culture that is still evident in various aspects of life in Forsyth County.

In 1769, three generations of the Schultheiss (Shultz) family traveled from Pennsylvania to Wachovia and settled on 400 acres of land approximately three miles south of Bethania, which remained their center of community and worship for generations. On a portion of the Schultheiss land, fourth generation Christian Thomas Shultz (1805-1882) built a two-story log house around 1830. This conservative, vernacular house with Germanic structural elements passed through the ownership and occupancy of three more generations before being sold out of the Shultz family in 1990.

The Christian Thomas Shultz House fulfills Criterion C for listing in the National Register for its local architectural significance. Its construction type demonstrates continued close cultural ties with the Moravians who settled Wachovia, retaining signature features of Germanic log construction, such as a large, exposed summer beam supporting exposed ceiling joists and a common rafter roof system with no ridge pole but with rafters supported by horizontal purlins, three trusses, and diagonal braces. Other features, such as the house's stone foundation, gable roof with two gable-end chimneys, exposed and whitewashed interior walls, hall-and-parlor plan, enclosed stair, and fireplaces with large arched openings are characteristic of both Germanic and English construction. The Flemish-bond brick chimneys of the Shultz House are among a small group that survive in the county and are rarely found with log houses.

Although some alterations were made to the house in the mid 1940s, these changes remained remarkably true to the house's conservative heritage and simply reinforced the early-nineteenth-century vernacular character of the house. A 2005 field check of one-and-a-half- and two-story log houses recorded in western Forsyth County during an architectural survey conducted twenty-five years earlier demonstrates the increasing rarity of relatively well-preserved nineteenth-century houses of this type in this place. Within this context, the Christian Thomas Shultz House is one of the best surviving rural examples in Forsyth County. The house is accompanied by a late 1860s log smokehouse that is typical of countless

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smokehouses built in the western Piedmont during the nineteenth century, but that are rapidly disappearing from the rural landscape. The property's period of significance is the construction date of the house, ca. 1830, and the erection of the smokehouse in the late 1860s.

Historical Background

Notes:

In the eighteenth century, the Shultz family name had several different spellings. These are given here as they occur in the period records.

From 1789 until 1849, the year in which Forsyth County was established, this area was part of Stokes County.

In 1752 Lord Granville of England invited the Moravians—an eastern European Protestant sect living in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania—to come to present-day North Carolina to purchase for settlement a tract from his extensive lands. Led by Bishop August Gottlieb Spangenberg, the Moravians selected a tract of nearly 100,000 acres in the heart of what is now Forsyth County, naming the tract Wachovia. The following year, a small group of Moravians established Bethabara as their first settlement. This was followed in 1759 by Bethania, around three miles northwest of Bethabara. At the same time, the Moravians were busy planning what was to be their central, and largest, town in Wachovia. That town, Salem, was established in 1766. The industrious Moravians continued in their settlement of Wachovia, and in 1769 and 1770 they organized the outlying country congregations of Friedberg, Friedland, and Hope. With their interests and involvement in commerce, industry, the arts, and education, the Moravians and their Germanic culture had a profound effect on the character of the future Forsyth County (Taylor, 1-2, 4, 10).

In May of 1769, three families arrived at Bethania from Hebron, Pennsylvania. Among the new arrivals were Johannes Schultheiss (Schulz) (1703-1788) and his wife, Eva Soldner (1705-1779), who had moved to Pennsylvania with their son from Richter, Canton Basel (Switzerland) in 1749; their son and daughter-in-law, George (1730-1789) and Maria Huberin (1744-1789) Schulz; and the younger Schulzes' two children. Having decided to buy 500 acres, they settled three miles south of Bethania (*Records of the Moravians* 1: 391; Personal items regarding Brother Johannes Schultheiss in the Moravian Archives).

In selling land, the Moravians entered into an agreement with the grantee for the land, but the land was not formally conveyed until payment for it had been made in full. In the case of the Schultzes' land, which ended up being 400 acres instead of their initially-desired 500 acres, the deed was not made until after the death of George Schulze in 1789. On November 21, 1792, Frederick William Marshall, Administrator of Wachovia, conveyed 400 acres on both sides of the North Fork of Muddy Creek to Ann Mary (Schulze) Ranck, Eva (Schulze) Stolz, and Johannes, Henry, and Anne Elisabeth Schulze, the

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children and heirs of George Schulze (Stokes County Deed Book 1, pp. 246-247). On December 4, 1802, Ann Mary, Eva, Henry, and Anne Elisabeth conveyed 205 of the original 400 acres to their brother, John Shultz (1772-1840). (Stokes County Deed Book 4, pp. 178-179). On September 19, 1838, John Shultz divided his land between his sons, John Henry Shultz and Christian Thomas Shultz (1805-1882), each receiving 112 acres. (The origin of the nineteen-acre difference between the total 224 acres that John Shultz deeded his sons and the 205 acres of the family tract he received from his siblings is not known.) John Henry's tract included "the house and plantation whereon the said John Shultz & John H. Shultz now reside." Conditions on this deed were that John Shultz would continue to live in "my mansion house" until his death and that his daughter, Rebecca, could remain there until she married (Stokes County Deed Book 12, pp. 381-382). This house no longer survives. The tract that Christian Thomas Shultz received from his father included "the house and improvements whereon the said Christian T. Shultz now lives," an indication that the nominated house had been erected by that time (Stokes County Deed Book 12, pp. 378-379).

The year in which Christian Thomas Shultz built his house is not certain. However, several pieces of information allow for a close approximation of the date. Based on the 1838 deed for the property, it seems certain the house had been built by that time. On March 22, 1835, Christian Thomas Shultz married Christina Micky (Mucke), so that year would have been a likely time for the construction of the house (Memoir of Christian Thomas Shultz). The only specific written date known for the house is seen in the caption of a newspaper photograph of the house. Although the caption makes it clear that the year of publication was 1945, the exact date and name of the newspaper—probably a Winston-Salem paper—are not known, for the clipping in family possession includes only the photograph and its caption. As to the date of the house, the caption is very specific, claiming that construction began in the fall of 1831 and was completed in the spring of 1832. Nevertheless, one family tradition claims that the house was erected in 1825. The story goes that when David Walker, grandson-in-law of Christian Thomas Shultz, was rebuilding the tops of the chimney stacks in the early 1920s, he found a brick dated 1825. However, confirmation of that cannot be made, because the brick has long since disappeared (Rachel Walker Honeycutt Interview). In considering an 1825 date for the house, local experts on Moravian architecture John C. Larson and Charles A. Phillips agree that they see nothing in the form and detailing of the house that would preclude its having been built in the 1820s (Larson and Phillips Interview). Nevertheless, the 1830 Census does not list Christian Thomas Shultz in a separate household from his father (1830 Census, 73). Given this collection of conflicting data, it seems reasonable to assign a construction date for the house of ca. 1830.

Information concerning the life of Christian Thomas Shultz (1805-1882) is limited. According to entries in the Bethania Diary having to do with miscellaneous visitations with members of the Shultz family, Christian Thomas was known as Thomas or Tom. He and his wife, Christina Mickey, had six children: Junius, who died during the Civil War; John Henry; Samuel, who served in the Civil War and then moved to Indiana; Henrietta Alspaugh; Mandy, who died at age fourteen; and William Augustus.

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Like other members of the Shultz family, Tom Shultz was a Moravian, a member of the church at Bethania. He was a farmer and a distiller. The 1850 Census gives some insight into his farming practices. He had a total of 192 acres—112 of which he had received by deed from his father. Forty acres were under cultivation. Indian corn was his primary crop, but he also grew wheat, rye, oats, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay, and flax. In addition, he produced 100 pounds of butter. He had less than five each of horses, cows, and sheep, as well as eighteen swine (*Records of the Moravians*, 9: 4432, 4687, 4803; 12: 6460; Memoir of Christian Thomas Shultz; Snow, 3; 1850 Census, Agriculture Schedule, 249).

Christian Thomas Shultz died on May 18, 1882, and was buried in the Bethania Congregation Cemetery. According to his will, his estate at the time of his death was worth \$2,150. He left the family home to his widow, Christina. To his son, William Augustus—who was still living at home and farming the land—he left the west half (fifty-six acres) of the 112-acre home tract after the death of Christina (during the remainder of her lifetime, he was to have joint possession) as well as forty additional acres and the livestock and farm implements. Since Christina Shultz died on September 4, 1882, less than four months after the death of her husband, William Augustus Shultz was soon in full possession of the home tract, where he continued to live and raise his family. The home tract included a log smokehouse southeast of the house. It was built in the late 1860s with logs cut by Junius Shultz—another son of Christian Thomas and Christina—in preparation for the construction of his own house. However, before the house could be built, Junius Shultz left to fight in the Civil War. When he did not survive the war, the logs were used to build the smokehouse. Christian Thomas Shultz left the east half of the 112-acre home tract plus forty additional acres to his other son still living in North Carolina, John Henry Shultz (Snow, 3; Forsyth County Will Book 2, pp. 426-429; 1880 Census, 150; Rachel Walker Honeycutt Interview).

Shortly before the death of his father, William Augustus Shultz (1850-1905) married Susanna Elizabeth Ziglar (1858-1922) on January 19, 1882. They lived all their married lives and reared their four daughters and one son in the family home built by Christian Thomas Shultz. Like earlier family members, Augustus and Elizabeth Shultz were Moravians who worshiped in Bethania and were buried in the Bethania Congregation Cemetery (Snow, 2; Memoir of William Augustus Shultz). After Augustus's death in 1905, Elizabeth Shultz continued to live in the family home for the next seventeen years, until her death in 1922. Family tradition suggests that it was at the death of Elizabeth Shultz that William Alexander "Willie" Shultz (1891-1962), the only son of Augustus and Elizabeth Shultz, obtained ownership of the property. However, being a bachelor and having little need for a house of that size, Willie Shultz conveyed the homeplace to his sister, Mattie E. Shultz, and her husband, David E. Walker on December 30, 1924. By this time, the property consisted of just under forty-five acres. Willie then went to live with another sister in Winston-Salem, Lillie E. (Shultz) Slater. A year before his death in 1962, Willie Shultz moved back to the family home, where David and Mattie (Shultz) Walker cared for him (Rachel Walker Honeycutt Interview; Forsyth County Deed Book 238, p. 252;

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Memoir of William Alexander Shultz).

David Elias and Mattie E. (Shultz) Walker returned from Virginia in 1924 and took up residence in the Shultz family home. David Walker ran a sawmill. According to family tradition, soon after moving to the Shultz house, David Walker repaired the tops of the house's two chimney stacks. It was then that he reportedly discovered a brick dated 1825, which led to the belief that the house was erected in 1825. Around 1945 David Walker updated the house and added the rear shed and ell. Until that time, the house had seen little or no change for more than a century. Walker not only added the bathroom shed room and dining room-kitchen ell to the rear of the log house, but he also added a hip-roofed porch to the front of the house, demolished the log kitchen building behind the house, built a concrete-block-lined basement beneath the ell, and re-sided the log house with German siding. On the interior of the log house, he added vertical-board sheathing and a wainscot in the first-floor rooms and, as a result of adding the ell, he moved the southwest corner stair to the center of the house along the room-dividing partition wall, converted the rear window in the living room to a door to the dining room in the ell, added a window to the southwest side of the living room chimney, and rebuilt the living room fireplace mantel. On the second floor, he added a board partition and closets to turn the single large room into two. Northwest of the house, Walker built a single-bay frame garage shed, which was enlarged in recent years by the present owners (Rachel Walker Honecutt Interview). Interestingly, Walker's changes to the house were so traditional in character that they formed a continuum with the conservative building traits seen in the house from the beginning.

David Walker died in 1968, and Mattie (Shultz) Walker followed in 1975 (Memoir of David Elias Walker; *Winston-Salem Journal*, June 9, 1975). Their surviving son, Herman Shultz Walker, continued to occupy the house, retaining ownership of the property until 1990. In that year, after the property had been in the Shultz family for two centuries and the Christian Thomas Shultz House had been occupied by the family for over 150 years, Herman Walker, through his attorney-in-fact Rachel Walker Honecutt (his daughter), sold the house and 6.84 acres to Ira N. and Annie H. Schwarz (Forsyth County Deed Book 1702, p. 3010). In 2001 the Schwarzes subdivided the property, building their present brick home on the larger part of it and leaving the Christian Thomas Shultz House intact with its late 1860s smokehouse, the 1940s/1990s garage shed, and approximately 1.3 acres. Currently the Schwarzes rent the old house, but they continue to carefully preserve and maintain it (Forsyth County Deed Book 2226, pp. 1828-1831).

Architecture Context

The significance of the Christian Thomas Shultz House lies within the context of log construction in western Forsyth County, particularly that of Germanic influence. In Forsyth County, as well as in the surrounding piedmont North Carolina counties of Stokes, Surry, Yadkin, Davie, Davidson, and Guilford, early settlers relied on log construction for their first houses. Timber was plentiful, and

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log structures—generally single-pen houses—could be erected quickly and with basic construction skills. Many of these were never intended to be permanent residences, but were only meant to suffice until settlers had the time and resources to build something more substantial. However, many of these no-nonsense houses did become permanent dwellings and, in fact, many other single-pen log houses were built throughout the nineteenth century and even into the twentieth century, reflecting practical priorities and unpretentious lifestyles. The single-pen log house type was so imbedded in local building tradition that no matter when these houses were built, they retained the same characteristics, often making it difficult to date them. The Willie Taylor House in Stokes County, for example, gives every indication of having been built in the nineteenth century, and yet it was not constructed until 1939 (Phillips, Stokes County, 40-42).

In addition to single-pen log houses, there were also smaller numbers of double-pen, saddlebag, and dogtrot log houses. More established farmers built larger, one-and-a-half and two-story houses. Although other forms of construction—principally heavy-timber frame, but also brick, and occasionally stone—were soon used by area residents, log construction continued to be a popular way of building both houses and outbuildings, particularly in the rural backcountry.

Moravians in the Wachovia Tract, in what would later be Forsyth County, also utilized log construction, although it was discouraged as being wasteful of natural resources. In discussing plans for building the central congregation town of Salem, Wachovia administrator Frederick William Marshall remarked, “I do not advise the building of log houses, as there is not enough of the proper timber in the whole neighborhood, but it will be better to use framework. . . for which shorter timbers can be used. . . .” (Taylor, 9). This concern was primarily for the building of Salem and must have been a holdover from conservation issues faced in Europe, where timber had become more scarce (Charles A. Phillips Interview). In the Wachovia Tract as a whole, timber was plentiful. Despite Marshall’s concern, many log buildings were, in fact, constructed by Moravians.

Initially, just as with other settlers in the Piedmont, the Moravians found log construction to be the most expeditious for providing temporary shelter. In the first Moravian settlement of Bethabara (NHL, 1999) in 1753, not only was one of the earliest buildings—a sleep hall to house the eleven men who had traveled from Pennsylvania to establish the community—built of log planks, but most of the buildings erected in the next few years were also of log construction. This included the two-story Brothers’ House and the Gemein Haus (church) (Taylor, 4-5). Today, only one log house remains. Believed to have been built ca. 1816, the altered, two-story dwelling originally had a hall-and-parlor plan, the two rooms created by a vertical-board partition wall. The house’s V-notched logs may have been exposed at first, but later they were covered with weatherboards. On the interior the log walls were originally exposed, and those in the hall were whitewashed. The hall had a large fireplace and an enclosed corner stair to the upper floor. An exposed summer beam ran through the center of the house from one end to the other. The ceiling joists were also exposed, but were refined with beaded edges. During later alterations to the house, the summer beam was removed, the ceiling joists in the hall were

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covered with a board-and-batten sheathing, and some simple Greek Revival detailing was added (Phillips, Bethabara Log House).

In 1759, Bethania (NHL, 2001) was laid out as the Moravians' second town in Wachovia. Located around three miles west of Bethabara, it was established as an agricultural community. By the end of the first year, two houses had been built. By 1760 there were ten houses along Main Street in addition to a log Gemain Haus, and by 1768 eight more houses had been erected, including Bethania's first two-story house. All of these houses were log. By 1789 only two of these early houses still stood; today all are gone. Toward the end of the eighteenth century and into the early nineteenth century, more substantial dwellings were being erected in Bethania, and these, along with the buildings in Bethabara, represent the center of Germanic architectural tradition in this area of the county. Log houses and heavy-timbered frame houses with brick nogging were most prevalent in this new generation of Bethania dwellings. Six two-story log houses from this period—the Jacob Loesch (Lash), Jacob Shore, Abraham Transou, Solomon Transou, Michael Hauser, and Reich-Strupe-Butner houses—still stand. Most originally were weatherboarded and had a central chimney. Exposed summer beams and ceiling joists were typical. At least five of these houses were updated in the mid-nineteenth century; in half of these, the center chimney was removed and replaced with two gable-end chimneys (Taylor, 8, 13-14). Today, four of these two-story log houses are well preserved, one has been detrimentally altered, and one is vacant and deteriorating. In at least one, the summer beams and joists remain exposed. In another, the summer beams are boxed and the joists are not visible. In at least one other, these early features have been entirely covered.

After much planning, Salem (NHL, 1966) was established in 1766 in the center of Wachovia. The third town built by the Moravians was intended to be their primary congregation town. Unlike Bethabara, which was expected to be a temporary community while Salem was being planned, and unlike Bethania, which was an agricultural town, Salem was to be a permanent town emphasizing the trades. The first structure erected in Salem was a one-and-a-half-story log house built to provide temporary shelter for the workmen. It stood until 1907. Log construction was strongly discouraged in Salem, except during the earliest years when quick construction to house residents coming from Bethabara was paramount. Log houses built on Main Street were required to be covered with siding. Today only four original (not reconstructed) log houses—the 1771 Miksch House and Tobacco Shop on Main Street and the 1787 Lick-Boner House, the 1816 Hagen House, and the 1822 Solomon Lick House on Salt Street—still stand. All but the one-story Miksch House are one-and-a-half-story houses. All have central chimneys. All but the Lick-Boner House are weatherboarded (Taylor, 9, 226; Charles A. Phillips Interview; John C. Larson Interview; *Old Salem Official Guidebook*, 44-45, 72-73).

Outside the Moravian towns of Bethabara, Bethania, and Salem, log construction both flourished and persisted in the rural countryside of Forsyth County. The conservatism of log building traditions became more pronounced in the rural areas of the county that were less touched by fashion and where continuity was encouraged by practical living and the passage of building knowledge from one

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generation to the next. In addition to the ubiquitous single-pen houses, there were numerous more substantial one-and-a-half- and two-story log houses. Typical features, particularly during the late eighteenth century and first half of the nineteenth century, were a stone foundation, weatherboarded exterior walls, a gable roof, one or two gable-end chimneys—of Flemish-bond brick in the finer houses—with simple, period-appropriate fireplace mantels, exposed and whitewashed log interior walls, a hall-and-parlor plan with the two rooms divided by a flush-sheathed, non-load-bearing partition, an enclosed corner stair, and batten doors (Taylor, 23). The earliest of these houses usually had exposed ceiling joists, and some had large summer beams supporting the joists.

During the historic architectural survey of Forsyth County conducted by Gwynne S. Taylor in 1978-1980, numerous rural log houses were recorded. These were doubtless only a fraction of those that once stood in the county. In January 2005 Laura A. W. Phillips conducted a field check of most of western Forsyth County to determine the survival rate, form, and integrity of the one-and-a-half- and two-story log houses recorded by Taylor twenty-five years earlier. The nature of this field check allowed only for exterior views. Of the forty-seven log houses checked, approximately thirty percent have disappeared. These losses were due primarily to deterioration that accompanied a lack of occupancy and intensive development—primarily residential but some commercial—that altered the landscape in this part of the county during the last quarter century. Other houses appear to have been lost to the plow or to re-forestation.

Of the thirty-three one-and-a-half and two-story log houses surviving in the field-checked area, twenty-three are two stories in height, and ten are one-and-a-half stories. Of these thirty-three, five are deteriorated, fourteen have been significantly altered—including the 1870s home of John Henry Shultz, son of Christian Thomas Shultz, located down the road from the elder Shultz's home—one has been moved, and one dates from 1915, when it was built as a rustic hunting lodge. The remaining twelve, including the Christian Thomas Shultz House, are well or fairly well preserved. Five of these are the substantial log houses in Bethania that serve as models of Moravian Germanic log construction. The remaining houses, like the Shultz House, are in more rural environments (or, at least, what was originally rural). The Daniel Speas House, the John Clayton House, and the Kiger House are in Bethania Township, while the Long-Sprinkle House, the Wiley Scott House, and an unnamed house are in Old Richmond Township. The early-nineteenth-century Daniel Speas House is weatherboarded, has an outstanding stone chimney, and was enlarged with a frame addition in the late nineteenth century. Of a somewhat smaller scale than the Shultz House, the John Clayton House (NR as part of Clayton Family Farm, 2001) was erected ca. 1800. The two-story, weatherboarded house retains some early features, such as exposed ceiling joists, batten doors, and hardware, but it was remodeled with simple Greek Revival details ca. 1860. The Kiger House was erected in 1853 and, like the Clayton House, is smaller in scale than the Shultz House. A one-story frame house was attached to the Kiger House in the late nineteenth century. Although the interior of the ca. 1840 Long-Sprinkle House has been altered, the weatherboarded exterior retains its mid-nineteenth-century form and one of the few Flemish bond brick

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chimneys in Forsyth County. The Wiley Scott House began in the mid nineteenth century as a two-bay, weatherboarded log house with a stone foundation and a gable-end chimney. In the late nineteenth century, the Scott House was altered and expanded to twice its original size. Lastly, an unnamed house off Griffin Road between Tobaccolville and Rural Hall is two stories with exposed logs.

This analysis of surviving one-and-a-half and two-story log houses in central west and northwest Forsyth County demonstrates the increasing rarity of relatively well-preserved nineteenth-century houses of this type in this place. Within this context, the Christian Thomas Shultz House is one of the best rural examples. Built ca. 1830 by a traditional Moravian family who had occupied the land for well over half a century, its construction type demonstrates continued close cultural ties with the Moravians who settled the Wachovia Tract. The house retains signature features of Germanic log construction, including a large, exposed summer beam supporting exposed ceiling joists and a common rafter roof system with no ridge pole but with rafters supported by horizontal purlins, three trusses, and diagonal braces. A door stored in the attic, presumably removed from the first floor of the Shultz House, features dovetailed battens and a Suffolk thumb latch, both commonly found with Germanic domestic architecture (John C. Larson Interview). Other features, such as a stone foundation, a gable roof with two gable-end chimneys, exposed and whitewashed interior walls (on second floor), a hall-and-parlor plan with two rooms divided by a flush-sheathed, non-load-bearing partition, an enclosed stair, and fireplaces with large arched openings are characteristic of both Germanic and English construction. The Flemish-bond brick chimneys reflect an interest in fine brick craftsmanship and are among a small group remaining in the county and rarely found with log houses.

Many original features of the Shultz House survive, conveying a strong sense of its original appearance and Germanic heritage. The only significant alterations to the house were made ca. 1945 by a descendant of Christian Thomas Shultz. The worn exterior weatherboarding was replaced with German siding, a hip-roofed porch was added to the front, and a one-story rear ell was added to the rear, replacing a separate log kitchen. Among the primary interior changes, the exposed log walls on the first floor were sheathed with vertical flush boarding, the enclosed corner stair was moved to the center partition to allow for a doorway to the ell and, on the second floor, a board partition was added to create two rooms. Nevertheless, the changes to the house remained remarkably true to its conservative history, simply reinforcing the early-nineteenth-century vernacular character of the house.

Southeast of the Christian Thomas Shultz House is a late 1860s log smokehouse. With its fieldstone foundation, V-notched log construction, batten door, and gable roof that extends well beyond the entrance end, it is typical of countless smokehouses built in the western Piedmont during the nineteenth century. However, since smokehouses are no longer used for their original purpose, they are rapidly disappearing from the rural landscape. The Shultz House smokehouse has been restored by the current owners of the house and is being used as a garden shed. Like the Shultz House, it is an increasingly rare survivor of its type.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is defined as Lot 624B of Block 3471, Forsyth County Tax Map 600870. It is shown by the bold black line on the accompanying tax map labeled "Boundary of Christian Thomas Shultz House" and drawn to a scale of 1" = 200'.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Christian Thomas Shultz House encompasses approximately 1.3 acres, all that remains intact with the house from the 112-acre tract conveyed to Shultz in 1838.

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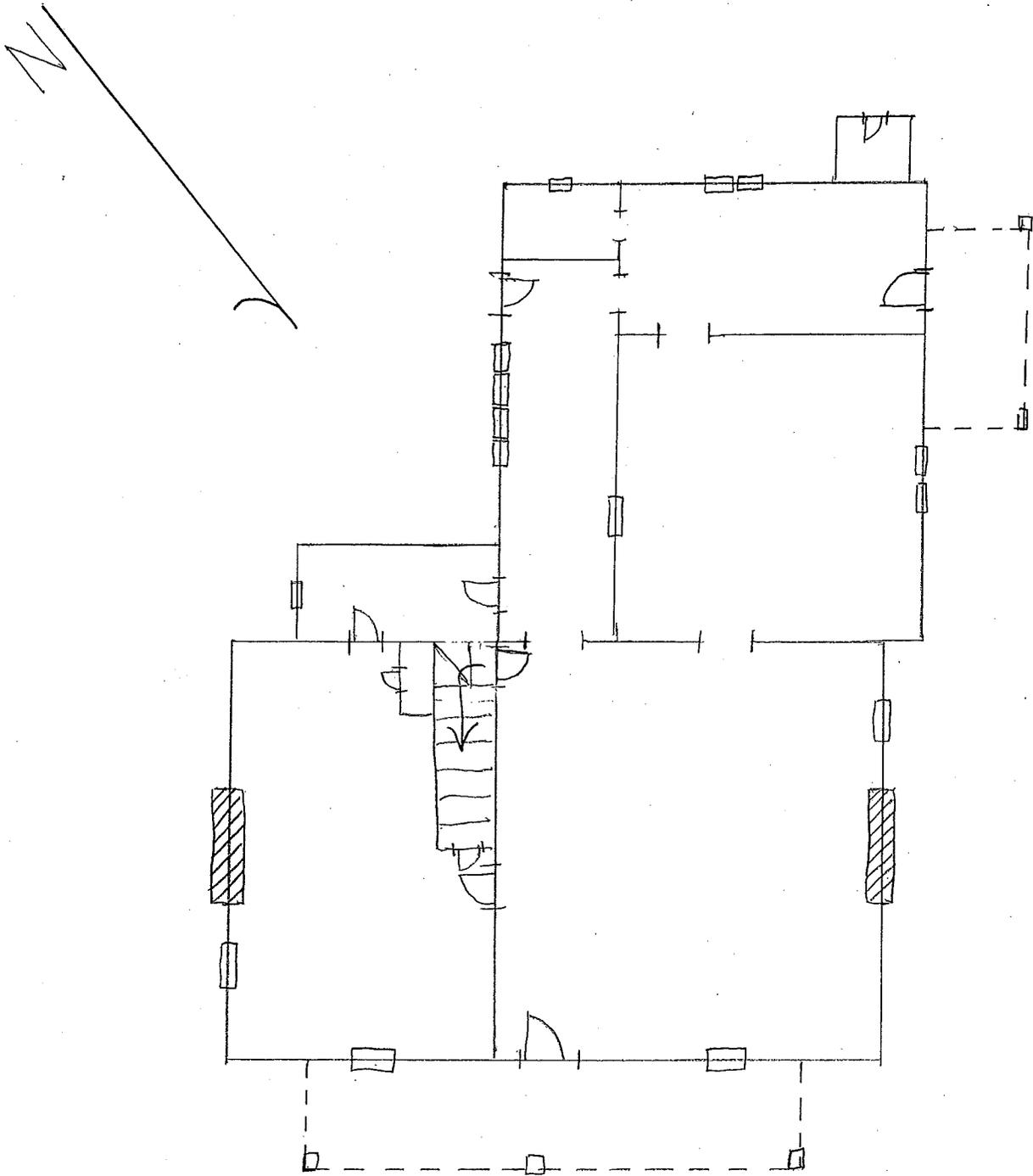
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PHOTOGRAPHS

The following information for #1-5 applies to all nomination photographs, except as noted below.

- 1) Christian Thomas Shultz House
- 2) Winston-Salem vicinity, Forsyth County, North Carolina
- 3) Laura A. W. Phillips, except for documentary photo N, for which photographer is unknown.
- 4) N was photographed pre-1945. All others were photographed 12/04.
- 5) North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh
- 6-7) A: Setting, with house and storage shed, view to SW
 - B: Overall of house, view to SW
 - C: SE elevation, view to NW
 - D: Rear and SE elevations, view to N
 - E: NW elevation with ell, view to E
 - F: NW room, first floor, view to N
 - G: Mantel, SE room, first floor, view to S
 - H: Second floor, view to W from SE room to NW room
 - I: NW room, second floor, view to N
 - J: Attic, joining of rafters at roof ridge, view to NW
 - K: Attic framing, view to N
 - L: Attic framing, view to W
 - M: Smokehouse, view to NE
 - N: Pre-1945 documentary of house, view to E



Christian Thomas Shultz House
Forsyth County, North Carolina
First Floor Plan
Not to Scale

